



### Key/Definitions

Major Injury	An immediate threat to the patient's life or limb exists and medical intervention is required immediately, excluding deaths.
Minor Injury	No threat to the patient's life or limb exists and medical intervention is required within 24-48 hours
Facility Functionality  (Note: when entering facility functionality, enter total numbers of hospitals, not individual hospitals)	<p><b>Not Functional:</b> Facility is critically damaged or affected. Unable to continue any services and evacuation may be required.</p> <p><b>Partially Functional:</b> Facility experiencing moderate to significant reductions in patient services (significant building damage, loss of major utilities, inadequate emergency power).</p> <p><b>Fully Functional:</b> Facility may have minor reductions in patient services but is still able to carry out majority of normal operational functions.</p>
Medical personnel	Includes physicians, nurses etc., environmental services, public health, clerical
Medical supplies	Includes medical equipment, medical care supplies, water, food, generators, toilets etc.
Medical transportation	Includes BLS and ALS transportation-both land and air, buses and other types of vehicles.
Critical Issues	This section is used to summarize the most important medical and health problems/and or issues confronting the OA. Enter information in summary form, be concise and brief.
Medical/Surgical	The number of available beds can include any bed in the hospital that can accommodate/be staffed for medical/surgical type patients. This number can include pediatric, OB/GYN and telemetry beds.
Auxiliary Communications	Auxiliary communication is a method of communication employed when standard communications systems (telephones) fail. Examples of auxiliary communications can be amateur radio, fax, RIMS, satellite phones, OASIS.